Name of journal: World Journal of Hepatology

Manuscript NO: 66432

Title: Redefining non-alcoholic fatty liver disease to metabolic associated fatty liver disease: Is this plausible?

Provenance and peer review: Invited Manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer’s code: 03664977

Position: Editorial Board

Academic degree: FAASLD, MD, PhD

Professional title: Professor

Reviewer’s Country/Territory: Thailand

Author’s Country/Territory: Pakistan

Manuscript submission date: 2021-03-27

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2021-03-29 01:57

Reviewer performed review: 2021-04-02 03:43

Review time: 4 Days and 1 Hour

Scientific quality

[ Y] Grade A: Excellent  [ ] Grade B: Very good  [ ] Grade C: Good
[ ] Grade D: Fair  [ ] Grade E: Do not publish

Language quality

[ ] Grade A: Priority publishing  [ Y] Grade B: Minor language polishing
[ ] Grade C: A great deal of language polishing  [ ] Grade D: Rejection

Conclusion

[ Y] Accept (High priority)  [ ] Accept (General priority)
[ ] Minor revision  [ ] Major revision  [ ] Rejection

Re-review

[ Y] Yes  [ ] No
SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS
Apr2, 2021  Dear Editor WJH.  Manuscript Title: Redefining NAFLD to MAFLD: Is this plausible?  All Author List: Amna Subhan Butt, Aimun Subhan Raees and Jalpa Devi  Comments: In this minireview, the authors highlight the key issues of why we need to change the terminology of NAFLD to MAFLD which enlightens the important of disease awareness of several stakeholders including patients, granting agency and health-care policy makers. I read this article with agreement in concept and will add minor revision as follows 1. Definition of NAFL in page 1 of <5% should be edited. 2. Page2: thioglitazone should be specify to be Pioglitazone and should remove the metformin and probiotics from this sentence due to the lacking of evidence based to support. 3. Page3; - correct the small letter to capital letter of FIB-4- in line 5 from bottom 4. Page5; - correct and remove the phrase “can we write it” in line 5 from top 5. Page5; - correct the small letter to capital letter of NAFLD- in line 8 from bottom
PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Hepatology

Manuscript NO: 66432

Title: Redefining non-alcoholic fatty liver disease to metabolic associated fatty liver disease: Is this plausible?

Provenance and peer review: Invited Manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer’s code: 05917675

Position: Peer Reviewer

Academic degree: MD

Professional title: Doctor

Reviewer’s Country/Territory: Italy

Author’s Country/Territory: Pakistan

Manuscript submission date: 2021-03-27

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2021-04-03 22:17

Reviewer performed review: 2021-04-03 22:52

Review time: 1 Hour

Scientific quality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade A: Excellent</th>
<th>Grade B: Very good</th>
<th>Grade C: Good</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grade D: Fair</td>
<td>Grade E: Do not publish</td>
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</table>

Language quality

| Grade A: Priority publishing | Grade B: Minor language polishing |
| Grade C: A great deal of language polishing | Grade D: Rejection |

Conclusion

| Accept (High priority) | Accept (General priority) |
| Minor revision | Major revision | Rejection |

Re-review

| Yes | No |
SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Authors wrote an interesting review about a hot topic, however were minor concerns and the manuscript may be improved. 1. Please, rephrase "NAFLD: A lot has been done, Yet more required", this type of title is more suited to an informative article than a scientific journal. 2. At page 1 Authors wrote […] Various agents have been used in addition to lifestyle modification, ranging from thiglitazone, vitamin E (antioxidants), metformin to probiotics but none have proven to be useful while adverse effects and long-term safety remained a major concern[...].However, a recent article (doi:10.3390/nu12113379, PMID: 33153126) suggests that inositols, as Pinitol, reduce liver fat. Please, add these agents and update the reference in this section. 3. To support the definition of MAFLD in the appropriate paragraph ("The Rise of MAFLD") a recent study analysed the role of the metabolic syndrome and NAFLD on cardiovascular events in patients with atrial fibrillation. The study (doi: 10.1007/s11739-021-02682-3, PMID: 33713286) showed that the metabolic syndrome is a major cardiovascular risk factor than NAFLD, which could represent an epiphenomenon of the metabolic syndrome itself. 4. Please, move the text of "Author's two cents" to "Opinion versus evidence"